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18 February 1958

Copy No. 137

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 41
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. x
DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: H-10
DATE: 1-4-80 REVIEWER: []

State Dept. review completed

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Approved For Release 2002/07/30 : CIA-RDP79T00975A003500150001-6

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DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Poland amends Rapacki plan: Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki has added a proposal for a general ground and air control system with "adequate" control posts to his plan for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. He also suggests that the nations concerned might assume their obligations under the plan by making unilateral declarations--a measure designed to meet West German objections to dealing with East Germany. These amendments appear to be part of an effort to make the plan more palatable for discussion by Western governments. (Map)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

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Israeli views of Arab federations: Israeli officials apparently do not believe that the merger of Egypt and Syria significantly alters the security position of Israel. Until some new element is introduced into the situation, they intend to adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude. Israel may be inclined to view the Iraqi-Jordanian federation as a potentially more dangerous move because of long-standing Iraqi hostility and the increased military capability to be located on Israel's eastern frontier.

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Indonesia: The military commander in North Celebes has declared full support for the rebel Indonesian government and has announced that his area would sever relations with Djakarta. Although the distance between the two rebel groups is too great for effective cooperation, the defection of North Celebes may encourage other wavering areas, such as Borneo, to take similar action. The military commander in North Sumatra, however, has declared his continuing loyalty to the central government. Djakarta has called for the arrest of six rebel civilian leaders in Sumatra. There

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DAILY BRIEF

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is insufficient evidence on which to conclude whether the central government has decided to take military action against the dissidents in the immediate future. [REDACTED]
(Map)

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Okinawa: The newly formed Okinawan Socialist party, headed by leftist Naha mayor Saichi Kaneshi, aims to attract members from the extreme left and from middle-of-the-road political elements. The new party is likely to enjoy considerable success and will further weaken the conservatives' chances in legislative elections on 16 March.

[REDACTED]

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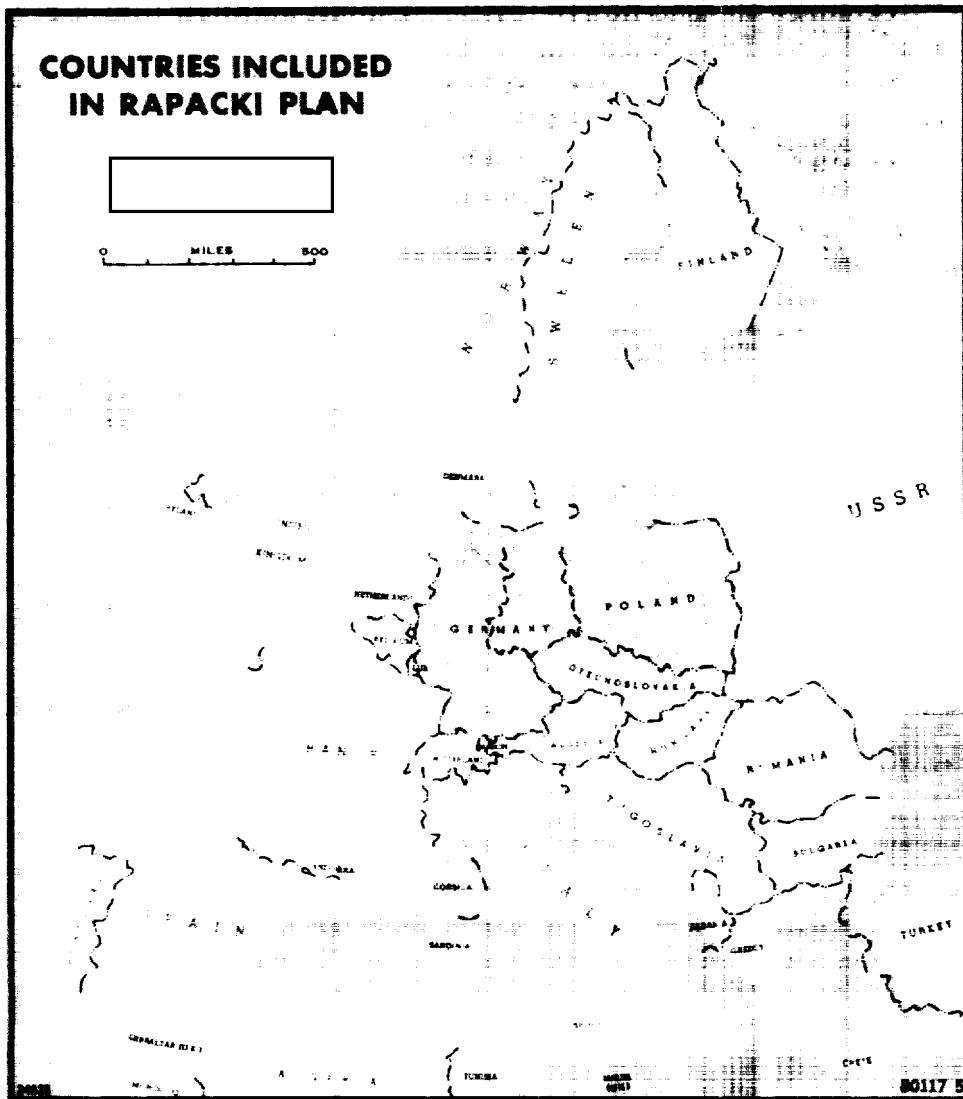
DAILY BRIEF

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**COUNTRIES INCLUDED
IN RAPACKI PLAN**



0 MILES 500



I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

The Polish Inspection Proposal

In a memorandum on 14 February to the governments of the US, Britain, France, and the USSR, Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki elaborated on his previous proposals for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. In an effort to force more serious consideration of his plan by the Western powers, he made modifications designed to answer certain of the Western objections. He added proposals for a general ground and air control system with "adequate" control posts, and in order to overcome West German objections to dealing with East Germany, he suggested that an agreement could be in the form of unilateral declarations "bearing the character of an international obligation."

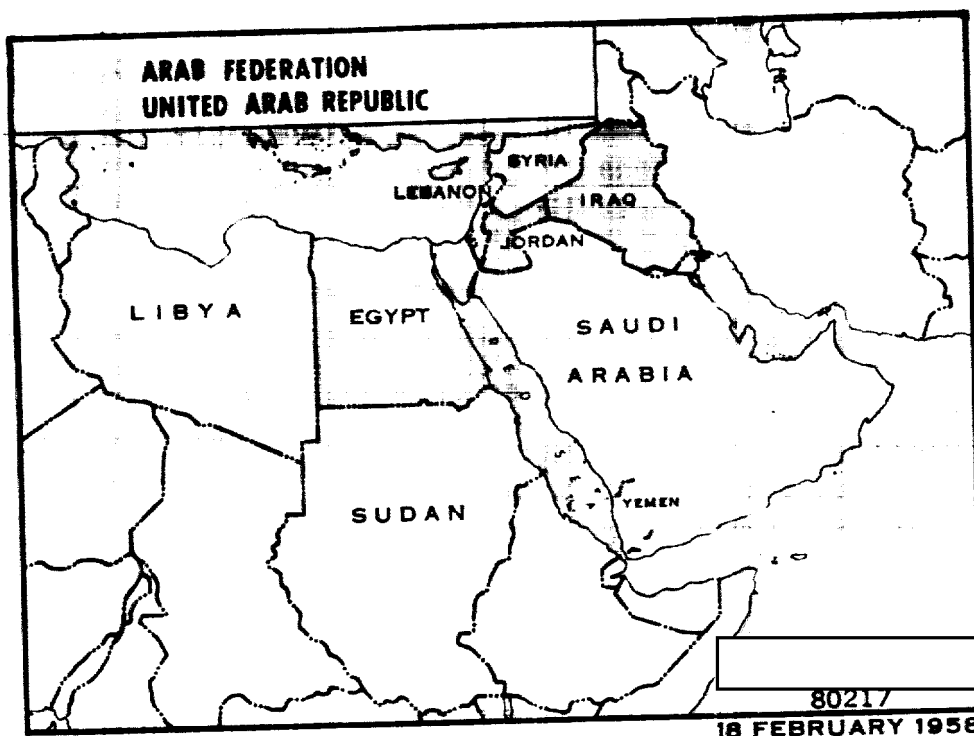
Rapacki's memorandum pointed out, furthermore, that agreement on a system of control for the "denuclearized zone could provide useful experiences for the realization of a broader disarmament agreement." Specific obligations of the four great powers were spelled out in terms similar to earlier Polish proposals. Nuclear weapons should not be manufactured nor stockpiled in Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, or West Germany. Equipment or installations designed for the servicing of nuclear weapons should not be located in the zone. The use or possession of nuclear weapons by any power in this area or against it should be prohibited.

The Poles suggested that following agreement on the obligations that the four powers would undertake, the procedure of the establishment, operation, and reporting of the control organs could be the subject of further mutual stipulations.

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Israel's Reactions to Arab Mergers

The Israeli Government does not consider the union of Egypt and Syria as substantially affecting Israel's security since the two Arab states for the past year and a half have had a unified military command without any noticeable change in Israel's border relations. An Israeli Foreign Ministry official has stated that, until some "new element" is introduced into the situation, the Israelis intend to observe quietly the union's development. He contrasted his government's present attitude with its stronger reaction to the Egyptian arms deal with Czechoslovakia in 1955.

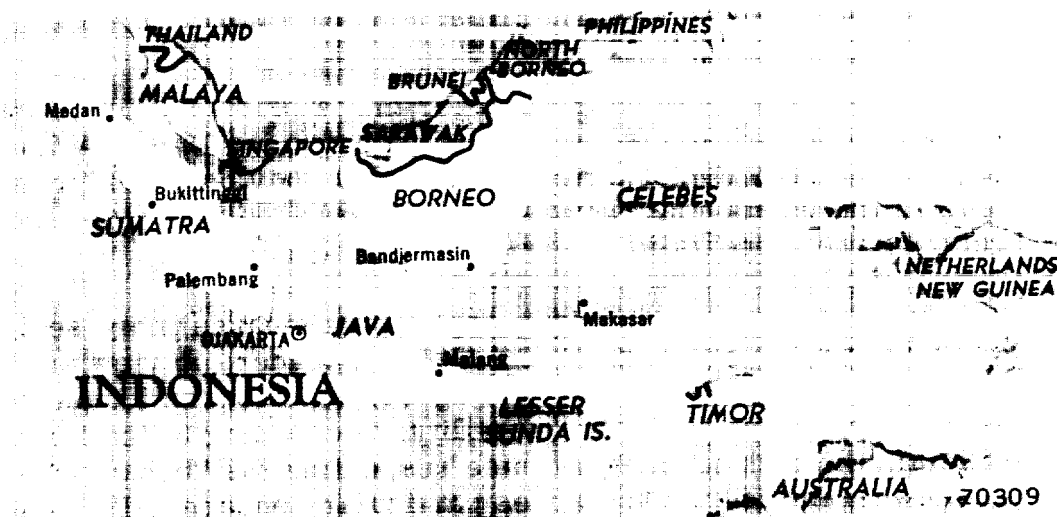
The Israelis believe the merger may result in an increase of Soviet training and technical assistance in the United Arab Republic. They do not concur with a view they consider prevalent in the West--that Egypt's leadership in the republic will retard Soviet penetration of Syria.

Jordan's merger with Iraq apparently is taken more seriously by Israeli government and military leaders in view of the absence of even an armistice agreement between Iraq and Israel, and Iraq's persistent hostility. According to the Israeli official, the lack of any guarantee respecting the "behavior" of the new Arab federation causes particular concern. This expression of concern probably presages a renewed Israeli effort to obtain defense guarantees from Western powers.

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